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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

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SUBJECT 1. Paper and
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2. Raw Material Requirements of the Paper and
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1. All of the Czechoslovak paper and cellulose plants, including branch plants, are listed below:
 - a. Aloisov Paper Mills, National Enterprise, Aloisov (P 50/N 73¹.), railway station at Ruda nad Moravou.
 - b. Bela Paper Mills, National Enterprise, main plant, Bela pod Bezzem (N 50-30, E 14-48); branch plant at Dolni Polubny (N 50-46, E 15-21).
 - c. Cheb Paper Mills, National Enterprise, main plant, Cheb (N 50-04, E 12-22); branch plant, Stary Hroznav (N 50-01, E 12-23).
 - d. South Bohemian Paper Mills, National Enterprise, Cesky Krumlov (N 48-49, E 14-19), Vetrni (N 48-46, E 14-17) Plant.
 - e. Jindrichov Paper Mills, National Enterprise, Jindrichov na Morave (N 50-15, E 17-31).
 - f. Krkonose Paper Mills, National Enterprise, main plant Hostinne (N 50-33, E 15-44), (Plant Hostinne I); branch plant, Pisečna, station Pisečna-Supikovice (N 50-18, E 17-15).

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- g. Lanskroun Paper Mills, National Enterprise (PACO), Lanskroun (N 49-55, E 16-37).
- h. Moravian Paper Mills, National Enterprise, main plant, Lukavice (N 50-12, E 16-18); branch plants, Litovel (N 49-43, E 17-05) (station Cervenska), and Vlciice, railway station Moravicany-Lostice (Moravicany (N 49-45, E 16-58), Lostice (N 49-45, E 16-56)).
- i. Novosedlice Paper Mills, National Enterprise, Novosedlice.
- j. Olsany Paper Mills, Olsany (N 49-32, E 17-10), railway station at Ruda nad Moravou.
- k. Vltavsky Mlyn Paper Mills, Loucovice (N 48-38, E 14-15).
- l. 25 February Paper Mills, National Enterprise, main plant, Ceska Kamenice (N 50-48, E 14-26); branch plant at Nestedice (N 50-40, E 14-09) near Usti nad Labem; station Krasne Brezno.
- m. Polabi Paper Mills, National Enterprise, main plant at Hostinne, (Plant Hostinne II); branch plants at Dolni Branna near Vrchlabi (N 50-38, E 15-36) (railway station in Kuncice nad Labem), and at Vrchlabi.
- n. Predklasteri Paper Mills, National Enterprise, main plant in Predklasteri (N 49-21, E 16-24) (railway station in Tisnov (N 49-21, E 16-26)); branch plant in Pribyslavice near Trebic (N 49-13, E 15-53), with railway station at Obrisky.
- o. Tabor Paper Mills, National Enterprise, main plant at Tabor (N 49-25, E 14-40), branch plant in Cervena Recice (N 49-31, E 15-11), railway station Pelhrimov (N 49-26, E 15-14).
- p. Upa Paper Mills, National Enterprise, main plant at Svoboda nad Upou (N 50-37, E 15-50) (railway station Svoboda-Janske lazne); branch plants at Bohuslavice nad Upou (N 50-19, E 16-05) (railway station at Porici, near Trutnov (N 50-34, E 15-54)); Broumov (N 50-35, E 16-20); and Marsov (N 50-39, E 15-49) (with railway station at Svoboda-Janske lazne).
- q. Vrane Paper Mills, National Enterprise, Vrane (N 49-57, E 14-24).
- r. Vratimov Paper Mills, National Enterprise, Vratimov (N 49-46, E 18-19).
- s. West Bohemian Paper Mills, National Enterprise, main plant at Pilsen II, Zahradni street; branch plant in Bukovec (N 49-35, E 12-59) near Pilsen (railway station Pilsen); branch plant, formerly Emmerich Firm, in Prague VII (railway station Prague-Bubny).
- t. Zimrovice Paper Mills, National Enterprise, at Zimrovice; railway station Hradec (N 49-52, E 17-53) near Opava.
- u. Harmanec Paper Mills, National Enterprise, Harmanec (N 48-49, E 19-03), station Ulanka.
- v. Vah Cellulose Works, National Enterprise; main plant in Zilina, branch plant in Turciansky svaty Martin (N 49-04, E 18-56).
- w. Ruzomberok Paper Mills, National Enterprise; Plant I (main plant) in Ruzomberok (N 49-05, E 19-19); branch plant in Ruzomberok, Plant II; railway station for both plants Ruzomberok-Celuloska.
- x. Slavosovce Paper Mills, Slavosovce (N 48-43, E 20-17); railway station Gemerska Horka.

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Y. Prague Paper Mills, National Enterprise (former Fuchs Firm); main plant in Prague-Vinohrady; branch plants in Prague-Holesovice, Prague-Karlin, Prague-Zizkov, and the Pouzdra Plant in Prague.

2. In order to fulfill production plans, Czechoslovak production of paper and cellulose was dependent upon the import of three basic raw materials: pyrites, raw sulphur, and resin. The requirements of these three commodities were based on maximum production since all plants processing these commodities were operating on a full-production schedule. These import requirements were approved by the State Planning Office.
3. About 3,000 tn. of resin were required each year for the plants listed above. (One and seven-tenths kilogram of resin was required to make 100 kg. of finished products). [] supplied one-third of this total in sulphate resin, which was considerably cheaper than other types of resin. The remainder of the imported resin came from Poland, the USSR, []. Purchase prices fluctuated but Chemapol's domestic sales prices remained fairly stable and were the same for all consumers, regardless of the industry. Prices were set up according to luminosity as follows:

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<u>Grade</u>	<u>Price in crowns per 100 kg., delivered at destination station.</u>
AA	1,206
X	1,162
WG	1,118
M	1,074
I	1,041
Y	1,184
WW	1,140
N	1,096
K	1,052
H	1,035
FG	929

4. Czechoslovak cellulose and paper plants used 140 kg. of sulphur for producing each ton of cellulose or paper, regardless of whether the plant used elementary sulphur or obtained it by roasting pyrites. The industry needed sulphur for bleaching purposes, and, according to the technical equipment at the plants, either elementary sulphur or pyrites were processed for bleaching. In case of a shortage of pyrites, elementary sulphur could be substituted, but elementary sulphur could never be replaced by pyrite.

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5. The national enterprises listed below processed pyrites. Overall requirements for the paper and cellulose industry for 1953 amounted to 84,000 tn.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Weight in Tons</u>
Krkonoše Paper Mills, main plant, Plant I, Hostinné	3,300
Krkonoše Paper Mills, branch plant, Písečná-Supikovice	3,500
South Bohemian Paper Mills, Vetrní	5,500
Moravian Paper Mills, Lukavice	1,500
Paper Mills, "Vltavský Mlýn", Loučovice	3,000
Paper Mills, Jindřichov	3,000
Paper Mills, Vratimov	9,000
West Bohemian Paper Mills, Pilsen	3,000
Slavosovce Paper Mills (Gemerská Hora railway station)	5,500
Paper Mills, Harmanec	3,600
Vah Cellulose Plants, main plant, Žilina	12,000
Vah Cellulose Plants, branch plant, Turčiansky svätý Martin	9,600
Ruzomberok Paper Works, Plant I, Ruzomberok	9,500
Ruzomberok Paper Works, Plant II, Ruzomberok	12,000

All the plants mentioned above were built prior to World War I. They had their own boiler facilities and were connected to main railroad lines by sidings. There were no plans to enlarge the factories or their production capacity;

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The plants in Slovakia were more important than those in Bohemia and Moravia. The Vah Cellulose Works in Žilina (formerly Žilina Cellulose Factory), with its branch plant in Turčiansky svätý Martin, and the Ruzomberok Paper Works, Plant II, in Ruzomberok, were owned by the United Chemical Works until the end of World War II.

6. The procedure for filling orders for these plants was the same used by Chemapol in ordering for all chemical plants. The largest consumers of pyrites were the large plants in Slovakia and the one in Vratimov which were able to process almost any type of pyrites. The smaller plants, mostly in Moravia and Bohemia, had difficulty in processing flotation pyrites and their requirements could not be filled entirely by domestic pyrites.² Pyrites from the Chvaletice (N 50-02, E 15-26) mines were once rejected by some of these paper mills. This resulted in the establishment of a testing commission whose purpose was to study the equipment in the plants and determine whether or not the Chvaletice pyrites could be processed.

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7. The paper and cellulose industry paid slightly more for the imported pyrite than did the chemical industry because the former required pyrites of a better quality. (Until 1950 the paper and cellulose factories refused to accept any type of flotation pyrite and insisted on crystalline pyrite.) Paper and cellulose mills paid 1,150 crowns for one ton of pyrite, dry weight, 48% sulphur, delivered at destination station. Residues remained the property of the plant and were sold to the iron works in Vitkovice (Ostrava), Kladno, or Kraluv Dvur (N 49-56, E 14-03). The iron works paid 0.70 crowns per kilogram of iron contained.
8. With all the paper mills processing elementary sulphur operating at full capacity, the yearly consumption of elementary sulphur was 3,500 tn.³. The following is a breakdown of these national enterprises, together with their annual requirements of elementary sulphur:

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Bela Paper Mills, Bela pod Bezdezem (formerly K.C. Menzel firm)	1,200 tn.
25 February Paper Mills, Main Plant, Ceska Kamenice (formerly Ceskokamenicke Paper Works, management in Prague, Soukenicka Street)	1,200 tn.
25 February Paper Mills, Nestedice nad Labem	800 tn.
Aloisov Paper Mills, Aloisov	300 tn.

All four of the above plants were built prior to World War I. The plants had their own boiler facilities and were connected to main railway lines by sidings. No plans were made for enlargement of the factories or of their production capacity. The plants got their supplies of sulphur from East Germany, Poland, and the Soviet Union.³ No special quality sulphur was required. Chemapol's domestic sales price for 100 kg. of sulphur for paper mills was 390 crowns, including packing and delivery at designated station.

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Chemapol's purchase prices for sulphur used in paper mills was as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Crowns per 100 kg. transportation and other costs not included</u>
Poland	275.00
Italy	499.00
East Germany	275.00
USSR	275.00

9. There were two large plants for cellulose production under construction; in Steti nad Labem (N 50-27, E 14-23), and somewhere in the Kosice Region of eastern Slovakia. The head of the construction of the latter plant was Dr. Ing. (Chemistry) HNEVKOVSKY, former technician with the United Chemical Works in Neratovice (N 50-16, E 14-31).⁴ HNEVKOVSKY left the United Chemical Works in 1948, went to Slovakia, joined the Regional Management of the Paper Industry in Bratislava, and was subsequently assigned to be in charge of the construction of this new plant. Construction of both plants started in 1950 and both were to be equipped to process pyrites.

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